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tional agreements, which would however, in many cases require to be adopted or carried into effect by legislation.

ALPHEUS HENRY SNOW.

A History of Diplomacy in the International Development of Europe. By David Jayne Hill, LL.D. Vol. ii.

The Establishment of Territorial Sovereignty. With maps and tables. Longmans, Green & Co. 1907.

To judge a work fairly one must get the author's point of view. This is true in all art. We must stand with the artist and get a true understanding of the spiritual truth he intended to portray. One may differ with the principle, may deny the correctness of the conception, but it remains true that to be fair one must accept the theory of the author and then say whether in his work he has clearly and strongly presented and fairly attained his ideal. And so in estimating this literary work we take the author's standpoint, accept his statement of the task he set before himself, and try to determine whether the object has been attained.

Doctor Hill in his second volume of the History of European Diplomacy says that it is to be

> an account of the political development of Europe regarded from the international point of view, in which the emphasis is laid upon diplomatic policy and action rather than upon military operations.

The reader is then warned to divest himself of the present day conception of diplomacy as having "the modern accessories of organized chancelleries and permanent missions," and look for the "essence of diplomacy as seen in the intellectual and spiritual forces represented in plans and and purposes and policies of nations," developed and made prevalent through the issue of all agencies, even armies and navies, to accomplish designed results. He deals with the psychological factors "in moments of creative action" and not with the mere history of military conflicts which may or may not have been the agencies employed to bring about the result intended by men of great spiritual force. These men, who were real diplomatists, did not, perhaps, wear the straps and spangles of military heroes, nor bear arms upon bloody battle fields; their weapons were ideas, and they won supremacy

> by skillfully acting upon the faith, hopes, fears, affections, and ideals of mankind

and through constancy to imperial ideas brought states and empires into being and power. The volume is entitled, The Establishment of Terri-

torial Sovereignty, it begins with the semi-independent powers and follows historically the international development of Europe, clearly indicating the spiritual forces that were dominant and persuasive in evolving these powers into modern states. There were wars and bloody battles in this process, enough of them, but behind it all and through it all there was the ever present designer, in the shadows perhaps, weaving the threads of black and white, red and gold, into the tapestries which were to be the "covering of earth." These designers were not always far-sighted; the ends they sought were not always wise or patriotic, but they ruled men and nations by their intellectual power and their ability to make their own ideas prevalent. It is the conflict of ideas and the triumph of policies that is supremely interesting, and the ends attained through these intellectual forces are far more important and enduring than are the results secured by war. They have fewer wrongs to be avenged, no wounds to be healed. The lesson to be learned out of it all is that these intellectual forces are greater than armies; and the results of diplomacy are more far-reaching than of those merely physical activities represented in the movements of armies and navies. Reading this volume with this understanding of its purposes; considering these spiritual influences as the essence of diplomatic action, we find this history, like Elisha's mountain, full of horses and chariots of fire. This volume begins with the Anglo-French quarrel (1313), and ends with the congress and peace of Westphalia (1648). It deals with the relations of France, Spain, Germany, England and Italy, the growth of the reformation and the development of early permanent international traditions.

> Italy was the battlefield but the prize * * * was the primacy of Europe.

At the beginning of this period the papal mediation and influence are clearly and impartially told. Then follow the decline of the papal power, the passing of mediævalism and the rising of national sentiments and life.

The important part which commerce and trade played in strengthening national power and bringing about negotiations and treaties, those products of diplomacy, is well illustrated in the account of the rise of the Hanseatic league, a

> government without territory, an influence surpassing that of most of the kingdoms within whose borders it carried on trade.

It maintained armies and navies, and was a power that existed for years, and while it may not have been a determining force in national development, it taught the nations the necessity of conserving commercial

interests and giving at least police protection to commercial activities. The material side of civic life then began to receive attention from governments, and the church, which had sought world-wide dominion, had to give way in the field of organized governments to the nations then rising into life and power. With the French expansion, Italian diplomacy, that is, Italian methods and conceptions, began to extend over Europe, bringing about a gradual transformation. "Political equilibrium," which had served to preserve the peace of Italy, became a political theory among the nations of Europe, and, perhaps, their only hope of safety. Diplomacy thus worked out the problem of controlling nations by intellectual association. The struggle for supremacy in Italy and the international influence of the reformation are told with an accuracy and clearness that hold the reader's attention and make the influence and power of diplomacy apparent at every point. The rise of the city-states in Italy and the national monarchies in Europe produced some new political theories and opened a wide field for diplomatic activity. Machiavelli's political philosophy (?) receives attention and at least one good result of his works is discovered by Doctor Hill. He says:

> By systematically epitomizing the theory of personal despotism, Machiavelli made an important contribution to its final overthrow.

The last chapter gives the conception of the state as sovereign, the genesis of international jurisprudence, and the significance of the Thirty Years' War. The volume concludes with the inception, organization and conclusion of the congress and peace of Westphalia.

The facts of history are given in a clear, dispassionate and interesting style characteristic of Doctor Hill's treatment of historical matter. The actors are all upon the scene and their parts are well spoken while the spiritual forces are prominent factors before the reader.

This work is a large contribution to systematized knowledge, giving a clear conception of the field of diplomacy and strengthening the faith that the day will come when all international relations will be fixed and governed by diplomatic intercourse. The international policemen, armies and navies, will still be needed for the lawless, the revolutionist and the pirate, but the law-abiding people of every civilized country will settle their international differences by peaceful methods and before international tribunals. This is the final goal of diplomacy.

CHARLES WILLIS NEEDHAM.

Droit International. Les lois de la guerre et la neutralité. Par Fernand Verraes. (Bruxelles: Schepens. 1906. 2 vols.) In his preface, M.